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dence in him and in his management
of our military affairs.

The resolution is satisfactory to the
nation because it insures a thorough,
unbiased and exhaustive inquiry into
certain developments of our war mak-
ing that cannot be impartially ex-
posed by any instrumentality of the
executive department, either because
of self-interest or because no criminal
act is involved.

Thus everybody is satisfied with
the outcome of this interesting en-
counter, in which the President, the
Senate and the public were interested,
and as soon as the truth is known the
law or popular opinion will punish
as they merit the wrongdoers who
may be disclosed, and give credit
where credit is due for good work.

Meanwhile, speed in aircraft build-
ing, in shipbuilding and in munition
making is what is needed, and it is
gratifying to observe that from every
side come reports that speed is what
we are getting.

Pay Your Debt!

Three days remain in which those
who have not so far paid what they
owe to the Red Cross can discharge
their indebtedness. The outward
sign of the liquidation of their obli-
gation will be a small badge, with-
out which the costume of no Ameri-
can is complete. The inward satis-
faction felt by the possessor of this
decoration is comparable to that ex-
perienced by a man who has at last
succeeded in cancelling an honest
debt which circumstances have pre-
vented him for a considerable period
from discharging.

We speak without affectation or pre-
tence of the debt that every one of
us owes to the Red Cross. That or-
ganization, by its numerous agencies
for the relief of suffering among our
soldiers, their families and the sol-
diers and people of the nations that
are fighting with us, has put us all
in its debt. It is doing work for us,
work to protect and safeguard us,
that is second in importance only to
the work our soldiers and sailors are
doing. Were it not in existence we
should be called on to pay through
other channels for the labors it di-
rects; and we should probably pay
a much higher price than we are now
called on to pay. The notion that the
Red Cross is merely desirable is false
and pernicious; it is essential. We
could not get along without its minis-
trations at home and abroad, and we
are fortunate in that this fact has
been recognized by the able and dis-
interested men who have volunteered
to administer its affairs.

If anybody wants to call his con-
tribution to the Red Cross a gift, we
shall not quarrel with him about a
word. But our conception of support
of the Red Cross is that it constitutes
a magnificent opportunity for every
person in the country to demonstrate
by a definite and effective act his un-
derstanding of the enormous burden
of obligation that has been put on his
shoulders by civilization.

Without the Night Mail.

One evening event of so many quiet
households is to disappear, perhaps
for all summer. Postmaster PATTER
announces that the S. P. M. mail de-
livery in the residence districts is to
be eliminated, although "it remains
with the people to decide whether the
delivery is eliminated finally."

A peculiar reason is given for the
retrenchment:

"Men say that when they reach their
homes at night they don't want to re-
ceive business letters. They want to for-
get their business troubles until the fol-
lowing day."

This is an utterly new complaint.
We had an idea that business men
had their business mail directed to
their offices. It has been the com-
mon belief that the evening mail, as
dropped on the doormat by the West
Indian person-after he has read
whatever magazines and postal cards
it included-consisted of something
like the following:

One gas bill.
One tailor shop postcard.
One appeal from the Society for Res-
cuing the Rugs from the Turks.
One copy of the *Goldfish Breeder's*
Gazette.

One note (violet to match stamp) up-
setting week end preparations.
Three letters for a maid long since
resigned.

One appeal for old raincoats for the
Saharan Relief League.

It may be wrong to keep letter car-
riers out in the night air delivering
the S. P. M. mail; but the plaint of
the business man is nonsense. Such
communications as come at night are
rather restful. Rarely do they need
an answer. But they are nothing
with which to begin a morning.

Italy's New Treaty With the Allies.

It is announced from Rome that the
original treaty by which Italy en-
tered the war has been replaced by
another agreement with the Allies.
This has been brought about by the
passing of Russia as an active mem-
ber of the Entente alliance and by
the increasing strength in southern
Europe of the South Slav, or Jugo
Slav, movement for the formation of
a separate state.

The original agreement, which was
entered into in April, 1915, was made
public at the time that the Bolsh-
hevik Government denounced the Rus-
sian Imperial archives of secret
treaties. Among its provisions was
one which secured to Italy the Dal-
matian coast with territory reaching
to the Dinaric Alps, on the Bosnia-
Herzegovina frontier, and the islands
of the eastern Adriatic. This agree-
ment was used by the Central
Powers to impress upon the Serbs and
the Austrian Slavs that the Allies had
bargained to turn over to Italy sev-
eral thousand Slavic people without
their consent. It became an espe-

cially effective weapon to Austria-
Hungary in her endeavors to secure
the support of the disaffected races
of the southern portion of the Dual
Monarchy.

Italy did not attempt to deny the
agreement at the time of its publica-
tion, but held that the provision was
made entirely upon strategic grounds,
and that it was so understood by Ser-
bia and Montenegro. Her contention
was that the South Slav state planned
by the Allies would be only a west-
ern outpost of Russia and that Italy
would merely substitute Imperial Rus-
sia for Austria as a rival for super-
macy in the Adriatic. The Italian ir-
redentists insisted on providing against
this by annexations that would give a
secure control over this sea.

The revolution removed Russian
Imperialism as a menace to the Adri-
atic. Russia was no longer the head
of an aggressive Pan-Slavism that
could control in southeastern Europe.
In its place there was started a
strong movement for a union of the
Slavs of the Balkans and southern
Austrian provinces. A definite or-
ganization by representatives from
Slavic states was formed two years
ago at Corfu. Its growth since then
was shown recently by statements in
the Austrian Parliament that the
Czechs, who represent the north Slavs
of the Dual Monarchy, had joined
with the Jugo Slavs and that the
union formed the numerically strong-
est racial element in the nation.

With the reasons for the existence
of the original treaty removed Italy
was in a position to substitute for it
a new agreement with Jugoslavia.
An Italian deputation and a com-
mittee of Slavs met in London and drew
up a friendly agreement, which has
permitted Signor ANTONIO TOIN-
ETTI to define the new Italian policy.
The understanding is said to be com-
plete between the Czechs-Slovaks and
the Jugo Slavs on one side and the Ital-
ians on the other, and to remove per-
manently any future disagreement re-
specting the Balkans and the Adriatic
coast. The new treaty thus makes
possible for the first time the estab-
lishment of a strong southern Slav
state and intensifies the most serious
peril to the integrity of Austria-Hun-
gary of any movement of disaffection
since the beginning of the war.

The Duty of an Instructor of Youth.

So much false reasoning has re-
cently been forced on the public by
instructors in educational institu-
tions who maintain that their calling
confers on them unusual privileges
under the high sounding title of
"academic freedom," that a dispa-
sionate statement of the responsibility
owed to the constituted authorities
by a man engaged in training young
men must be of value at this time.
The subjoined sentences are taken
from the letter written on August 24,
1905, to the trustees of Washington
College, Virginia, by ROBERT E. LEE,
in response to their invitation to him
to accept the presidency of that his-
toric seat of learning:

"There is another subject which has
caused me serious reflection, and is,
I think, worthy of the consideration of
the board.

"Being excluded from the terms of
amnesty in the proclamation of the
President of the United States, of the
29th of May last, and an object of cen-
sure to a portion of the country, I have
thought it probable that my occupation of
the position of president [of the college]
might draw upon the college a feeling of
hostility; and I should therefore cause
injury to an institution which it would
be my highest desire to advance.

"I think it the duty of every citizen,
in the present condition of the country,
to do all in his power to aid in the
restoration of peace and harmony, and
in no way to oppose the policy of the
State or general Government directed
to that object.

"It is particularly incumbent on those
charged with the instruction of the
young to set them an example of sub-
mission to authority, and I could not
consent to be the cause of animadver-
sion upon the college."

The logic and unaffected good will
recorded in General LEE's words, his
clear perception of the gravity of the
duties imposed upon an educator, and
his unclouded understanding of the
needs of the country in the serious
time in which he wrote, are pecu-
liarily desirable in the struggle for
peace and harmony in which we are
now engaged. The duty of instruc-
tors of youth to set them an example
of submission to authority is as pres-
sing to-day as it was in 1905. The
necessities of our case in the midst of
the battle for freedom in which we
are now engaged are not less urgent
than they were when the Confed-
eracy's great captain wrote these words
of true patriotism and wisdom.

We commend General LEE's letter
to the attention of collegiate super-
visors who are troubled with man-
ifestations of an insubordinate, dema-
gogic and reckless spirit in their
families. They are the utterance of
an intelligent, educated, brave gen-
tleman, whose reputation for fear-
lessness and integrity is beyond ques-
tion; and they should stiffen the
backbone of any wavering who may
have been influenced by the perverted
signification now given to the phrase
"academic freedom" in certain dis-
reputable and noisy quarters.

Punish the Street Car Rowdies.

The police and the transportation
companies are doing their part to
suppress street car rowdies. So far
as their authority and power extend
they are giving the public the pro-
tection to which it is entitled.

But however active they may be
they cannot do a complete job by
themselves. They need the coopera-
tion of citizens and the support of the
courts. Citizens must be ready to
make complaints, to testify in court,
to hold up the hands of the patrol-

men and detectives who make ar-
rests. The case against an accused
person is always greatly strengthened
by the introduction of testimony from
a witness who is not a member of the
police force.

The courts can and should help to
make the transportation lines safe by
imposing heavy penalties on men
found guilty of assaults and misde-
meanors in the cars. Whatever plea
may be made in behalf of a man who
has misbehaved in a public convey-
ance it should always be borne in
mind that his offence is something
more than an infringement of the
personal rights of an individual citi-
zen. The street car rowdy attacks
the right of every member of the
community to go about his business
or pleasure in peace. The terror in-
spired by blackguards affects every
person in the community. It is re-
flected in the refusal of mothers to
take their infants to the parks, in the
sacrifice of social intercourse by older
persons, in disordered nerves and in
disturbed physical conditions among
those who are subjected to the ordeal
of a trip that includes the danger
zone of urban travel.

A vigorous and united campaign
against car rowdies now will put an
end to this serious development of
city life. A few good jail sentences
will teach good manners even to row-
dies, and stern repression to-day will
mean peace and comfort as long as
the season lasts.

The Real Spirit of the I. W. W.

The newspapers and underground psy-
chologists who believe, or profess to
believe, that the Industrial Workers
of the World are really a group of
spiritual crusaders, "whose acts are
merely symptoms of a disease," may
have trouble to reconcile this view
with the evidence that has come out
in the trial at Chicago.

CHARLES L. LAMBERT, who is one of
the six members of the general execu-
tive board of the I. W. W., was a
letter writing habit-an unwise pas-
sion for criminals to indulge. He
wrote to one of his spiritual comrades
as follows:

"There is so little justice toward our
class that we will have to change our
tactics, and in the future when one of
our class is murdered in the interest of
capitalism two of theirs should be murdered
in the interest of labor, and then
the authorities will have more respect
for us. We will have to use more di-
rect action."

The "one of our class" who had
been "murdered" in this particular
case was a man who had been con-
victed of murder and legally execu-
cuted. A letter even more illuminat-
ing was written by LAMBERT when he
heard of the death of an officer of
the law:

"They finally got our old friend Sheriff
MEADOWS of Imperial Valley. This rat
has dodged everything successfully for
the last five years from poison to bul-
lets, but finally he fell and died after
four hours of terrible agony from poi-
soning of some kind. He lived five
years too long."

What could be more Prussian than
this elation over the "terrible agony"
of a poisoned enemy? If LAMBERT
were only the symptom of a disease,
that disease would have America at
death's door. But he is not a sym-
ptom, only a criminal.

He and his fellows are bound to-
gether not only by class hatred but by
individual viciousness.

The Ukrainian food bubble has burst,
says a London despatch. Blown from
a German "pipe."

The activity of the women of Man-
hattan in the third Liberty Loan cam-
paign may be measured in part by
the money they brought in-nearly
twenty millions; or, more truly, by the
number of subscriptions, 90,000. Of
the most successful women's organi-
zations the Mayor's Committee of
Women on National Defence turned
in the highest card, \$2,846,000. The
most active organization evidently was
the Stage Women's War Relief, which
collected 13,874 bonds of a total value
of \$2,401,000.

Mr. NICHOLAS ROMANOFF, formerly
of Petrograd, having been allowed
to choose exile in Rumania or exile
in Switzerland, has chosen the latter.
The need for an adequately equipped
and centrally located Old Kings Home
becomes more and more pressing.

No wool at all for civilian use for a
year will be the result of the United
States putting 5,000,000 men in the field,
according to wool dealers-Topics of the
commercial world.

Not even this will materially lessen
the percentage of wool in some "all
wool" suits.

A groan, a dismal laugh and perhaps
a curse must have expressed the emo-
tions of many disgusted citizens over
the so far futile efforts of police offi-
cials to relieve the force of a German
member who has added insubordin-
ation to insolence in expressing his pro-
Germanism. This German, "naturalized"
in 1905 and made a police officer in
1907, after refusing to join a police
Liberty bond club because he dis-
approved of the war, refused to obey the
order of a superior officer because its
fulfillment would aid the Red Cross.
Now "The Corporation Counsel's office
is looking up the law." For what pur-
pose?-why, to learn if there is any
legal means of preventing an armed
anti-American German from receiving
pay for exercising police power and
exercising authority over patriotic
American citizens?

The Ku Klux on a New Job.

From the Houston Post.

It is a long time since any one in the
South saw the Ku Klux, but it seems that
the mysterious clan has found new life
in Alabama-evidently by the great num-
ber of letters on the streets of that busy city.
And the letters got a hint that this is the
time for everybody to be busy.

The Candidate's Hard Lines.

From the Empire Gazette.

Among those entitled to your sympathy
are those Lyon county young men who
must explain through the campaign why
they are striving for an office in the court
house instead of going after jobs as cor-
porals.

THE ECONOMIC FUTURE.

Is There Need for a General Business
Staff to Protect Us?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It
now looks as if the war might last an-
other year or even two. Let us not de-
ceive ourselves as to what that means.
Many of us realize the price in blood
and money. But few see the economic
dangers. Let us not call him pessimist
who points out these dangers. His mis-
thinks are not to discourage but to make
for economic preparedness, to prevent
avoidable mistakes, to make people
realize certain economic fallacies.

The most popular of these fallacies
is that, because the billions of Liberty
Loans and the billions we lend to our
allies are spent here it makes "business
good," and that as long as the money
goes here we are not in danger. The
poorer for spending an extra \$50,
\$100,000 a day.

As a matter of fact this means that
each day we become fifty cents per
capita poorer, \$180 a year, for every
man, woman and child, to the extent
that we have not increased the amount
of wealth other than money. If that
fifty cents a day goes into things like
clothing, shelter, transportation, mines,
etc., it is not destroyed but only changed
in form. But if it is spent for ammu-
nition, guns, torpedoes, etc., it is economi-
cally destroyed forever. The money is
then lost to the country. The total
supply of money is impaired by the
amount spent for war material. And
that is one reason why prices have
soared and will continue to soar. By
that process the dollar has been at-
tenuated to a fifty cent piece in all but
name. It is like going to the store with
twenty-five cents. And nothing will
hasten the advent of the twenty-five
cent dollar more than the legislation
about to be submitted to Congress
legalizing the unlimited coinage of sil-
ver on the basis of one dollar an ounce.
To put the arbitrary price of \$1 an ounce
into savings banks, into bonds, into col-
lectible stamps, etc., is not saving the col-
lectible price of silver. It is raising the
price of gold; that is, of the present
dollar.

Now what is going to happen when
the dollar is worth but twenty-five cents
in purchasing power? Let us "economic
illiterates" pursue the idea that a
"dollar" is a dollar. The child
that looks out of a car window as he
passes a train goes by thinks his train is
going backward. That is about the
mental state of our economic infants.

Men who have for a lifetime been
putting dollar dollars into life insurance,
into savings banks, into bonds, face the
prospect of their widows and orphans
receiving twenty-five cent dollars where
they expected to leave them dollar
dollars.

Aside from the effect of twenty-five
cent dollars on those who will have to
take twenty-five cent dollars in place of
dollar dollars, there is another effect.
Twenty-five cent dollars (whose number is
legion), widows and orphans living on
trust funds, pensioners, etc., what will
be the effect on the corporations who
must pay out four of these twenty-five
cent dollars where they used to spend
one dollar? In only one way can the
dollar where they used to take in a
dollar dollar? That will be the case
with traction companies, gas and elec-
tric light and telephone companies, etc.,
whose earnings are fixed by law and
custom. Even six cent fares and life
insurance would only multiply. And
what about the financial institutions, sav-
ings banks, etc., whose assets are largely
invested in such securities? How long
will such companies remain solvent?
How long will the banks whose assets
are largely in the securities of such
companies remain solvent with four
twenty-five cent dollars in place of one
dollar? The financial institutions, sav-
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